and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Corruption Cases

748. SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the Director General of Mines Safety was arrested by CBI while taking bribe from IISCO;

(b) whether it is a fact that many corruption cases have been found in this organisation;

(c) if so, what corrective measures Government plans to do in this matter; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) No other such complaints of corruptions in the DGMS organisation have been received.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Programmes/Schemes for eradication of poverty

749. SHRI IQBAL SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to refer to the answer to Starred Question No. 796 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 7th August, 1995 and state:

(a) whether Government have formulated some programmes and schemes for eradication of poverty in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAVA): (a) and (b) The major poverty eradication programme being implemented in the rural areas of country are (i) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP); (ii) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY); (iii) Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS); and (iv) National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP). The Nehru Rozgar Yojana and the Prime Ministers Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PM's IUPEP) are the poverty eradication programme being implemented in the urban areas of the country.

The details of these programmes are given below:—

(i) *Integrated Rural Development programme (IRDP):* IRDP is in operation in all the blocks of the country. It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme being implemented on a 50:50 basis by the Centre and the States.

IRDP aims at providing self-employment opportunities to the rural poor through assistance in the form of subsidy and bank credit to enable them to acquire productive assets and appropriate skills to cross the poverty line on a sustained basis. The target group consists largely of small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans whose annual income is below the poverty line of Rs. 11,000 at 1991-92 prices. Within the target group there is an ensured coverage of certain categories—SC/ST 50%; women 40%; and physically handicapped 3%. Priority in assistance is also given to the families belonging to the assignees of ceiling surplus land, green card holders under the family welfare programme and freed bonded labourers.

(ii) *Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY):* The JRY is a wage employment programme where the main objective is the generation of additional gainful employment for the unemployed and unemployed rural people, on public works which would lead to creation of rural infrastructure and assets for more sustained employment. This programme was modified in 1993-94 and is now implemented in 3 streams. Under the 1st stream funds are earmarked for